

ICC Meeting Minutes

March 21, 2016

Sauk County Board Room, West Square Bldg, Baraboo, WI

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Russell Kottke, Chairman, at 9:31 a.m.

Certification of Open Meeting Notices

The Secretary confirmed that the requirements of the WI Open Meeting Law were met.

Adoption of the Agenda

Motion by Columbia County seconded by Green Lake County, to approve the agenda.

Motion approved.

Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes

Motion by Marquette County, seconded by Dodge County to approve the minutes from the February 15, 2016 meeting.

Reports from Visiting Legislative Officials -- none

Update on County Issues

Wisconsin Counties Association, Sarah Diedrick-Kasdorf reported on several WCA legislative topics:

- Legislators have gone home. 'Cleanup' work is all that is being done in Madison at present.
- Shoreland Zoning: Counties want the new changes repealed; fully anticipate more discussion on this.
- Legislature is considering voting on a bill that will allow towns to opt-out of shared zoning control with counties. Dane County is offering to rewrite their zoning ordinance to avert this legislation. Counties will want to watch how this develops.
- Highway Safety: Would prohibit hand held devices in work zones.
- "Second Chance" bill to keep 17 year old nonviolent offenders in juvenile court system has a good chance of passage next year. Rationale: kids don't get services in the adult system; treatment as a juvenile doesn't burden them with a record for the rest of their lives. Tricky part: how to pay for it.
- ½ % Sales Tax for Transportation: Legislators seem split on this issue. SE WI lawmakers are reluctant to embrace so as not to appear raising taxes. Remainder of the state is more receptive. This bill will serve as a test case to allow taxes to be raised at a local level. Per the February WCA report, it is important to hear from counties. Some in legislature are viewing this as a tax increase and not an investment. All recognize we have a transportation problem.
- Attorney General wants all child welfare cases to be referred to law enforcement. He's not interested in compromise on the 'justice for children' package. This bill package will affect counties' abilities to work an alternative response to the problem. Watch for next session.
- Speaker's Task Force on Alzheimer's and Dementia has forwarded ten bills – four have passed. Three of these have impact on counties. Governor hasn't signed the bills.
- Several bills on mental health reform have passed the assembly; none have passed in the senate.

Presentation: Community Activated Recovery Enhancement (CARE) program in Sauk Prairie and its expansion plan throughout Sauk County

- Morgan McArthur, Community Development Educator, UW-Extension, Sauk County Office
- Dan Brattset, Director, Sauk County Department of Human Services
- Jerry Strunz, Sauk Prairie Chief of Police

Abstract of presentation:

This session will spotlight the evolution of a novel collaborative response to the heroin problem by a concerned community. The Community Activated Recovery Enhancement (CARE) program had humble beginnings in Sauk Prairie (pop. ~7K) and in three years' time has drawn considerable interest – ranging from addicts in the area to the State Attorney General. The program is now being scaled-up and rolled out (Sauk) county-wide with the support of a 3-year/\$3M Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant.

The objective of this ICC program is to show leaders that effective community action does not require a large federal grant. Participants will be encouraged to engage their situation with the three fundamental questions that launched the CARE program. (What is the challenge? Who are the stakeholders? Next steps?)

Director Brattset began the presentation with the question: "How many of you feel completely and utterly overwhelmed by heroin?" He went on to discuss how multiple entities in the Sauk Prairie area faced the choice of allowing the growing problem of opiate/heroin addiction to rage on or to do something. "We can't wait for someone else to get us movin'. We have to do something."

Brattset went on to detail that the Department of Human Services (DHS) had some infrastructure in place to counteract the wave of addiction but attempts at rehabilitation were thwarted by the power of addiction. The prospect of integrating Vivitrol®, a long-acting opiate-blocking injection, into a therapeutic regimen, would offer a better chance at success. Other entities in the Sauk Prairie area – notably the Sauk Prairie Police, the St. Vincent de Paul Good Neighbor Clinic (free), and Dr. John McAuliffe, medical director at Sauk Prairie Hospital, were investigating use of the drug in a recovery strategy.

Community stakeholders were identified – law enforcement, Sauk County jail, medical, education, business, mental health, St. Vincent de Paul, Ho-Chunk Nation – and brought together to discuss what they could do collaboratively to provide 'wrap-around' services to give addicted individuals a chance to 'get their lives back.' The focus of the early conversations was not about obstacles; rather, about what entities and individuals *could* do to work toward a common goal. There were about thirty people sitting around the table in the initial discussion. This was truly a community collaboration.

Healthcare professionals at Ho-Chunk Nation had been using Vivitrol® in addiction rehabilitation and they offered a treatment template to the CARE group. A pilot project was implemented at the Sauk County Jail for inmates who expressed voluntary interest in breaking their addictions. Treatment prospects have to have been off opiates for 7-10 days before the long-acting injection can be administered. Vivitrol® blocks opiate receptors in the brain, effectively eliminating the intense cravings of addiction for a thirty day period. This creates a window of opportunity to bring 'psychosocial intervention' to the addict without the desire to use lurking in the background.

Brattset noted that it is very important to have the conversations within the community about impacts of addiction and who is doing what in order that a collaboration can be initiated. The success of the Sauk Prairie collaboration attracted a \$3M/3 year Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant to scale the pilot project into a county-wide effort. Collaborative committees are being formed in Baraboo, Reedsburg and Spring Green/Plain.

Brattset reinforced that communities do not need a big grant to get underway. Jefferson County leaders said that they have had informal conversations between key entities about the problem. "That is where it begins," said Director Brattset. "Invite those people and other stakeholders to come together like we did. Have the

conversation and get something going. It's a colossal problem when you look at it as a whole but taken one piece at a time it is more manageable."

One surprising area of resistance came from within the medical community. Physicians are reluctant to get involved with addiction medicine because of the potential negative impact in their practices. Addicts are notoriously unreliable and no-shows on the appointment docket are costly. Physicians are more inclined to 'come to the party' if they know that there is a support system in place that either reimburses them for no-shows (provided for in the SAHMSA grant), or there is some accountability counseling in the background for treatment prospects. Dr. McAuliffe has worked hard with Sauk County physicians to expand the pool of doctors who are willing to work with the afflicted and addicted.

Chief Strunz was one of the 'founding fathers' of CARE. Law Enforcement had been aware of a growing problem with prescription drugs in the Sauk Prairie area since 2008. At some point Chief Strunz became aware that he could not 'arrest his way out of this,' and there had to be a different approach. Strunz noted that his attitude toward addiction has changed and that some of his law enforcement peers will ask 'what has happened to you?!' He realizes that without comprehensive intervention that jail time will suspend, not break, the addiction cycle and that there is considerable cost to the community. He has come to recognize that many addicts are in pain and want to get out of their rut. He offers them cards that describe the CARE program and its contacts if they choose to change.

Strunz noted that there is still a place for law enforcement – especially for dealers who are preying on addicts and growing their business at the expense of lives destroyed and communities damaged. His passion, insights and leadership were valuable in the development of CARE and the implementation of the program at the grassroots level.

Sauk County Board Chair Marty Krueger talked about the genesis of the Drug Court in Sauk County in the rehabilitative scheme of things and noted both its popularity and its promise.

At the close of the presentation county leaders were encouraged to engage in conversation within their communities and leadership teams and to ask three fundamental questions – the same questions that led to the formation of CARE:

1. What are the **challenges**? An example could be the overprescribing of pain medications - >70% of opiate addictions have their beginnings in legitimate prescriptions.
2. Who are the **stakeholders**? In the Sauk Prairie community there were many entities who were operating in silos – with little knowledge of each others' efforts or information. Bringing them together for a sharing session was very interesting.
3. What are the **next steps**? Everyone at the table brought strengths – be they large or small. With a common goal the question was asked 'what can you do?' This not only brought the power of a collaboration to bear on the problem but it made it more manageable and the effort was sustainable.

Attached is a capture of the meeting by *Portage Daily Register* reporter Lyn Jerde Ljerde (22 March 16) and a flyer for an upcoming public education event "Stairway to Heroin" that will feature a compelling program by the Leybelt family of Hartland, WI. Theirs is a story of the drama and destructive effects that a heroin addiction can wreak on a family. This would be an excellent followup by anyone who was interested in the ICC program.

Other County Issues

April meeting in Marquette County

Adjournment

Motion by Jefferson County, seconded by Columbia County to adjourn at 11:38 a.m. Motion approved.

ICC Participants

Refer to sign-in sheet (attached).

Respectfully submitted by,

Morgan McArthur
Community Development Educator
Sauk County UW-Extension



Intercounty Coordinating Committee

Columbia, Dodge, Green Lake, Jefferson, Marquette & Sauk Counties

Hosted by Sauk County March 21, 2016. West Square Building, Baraboo, Wisconsin

| Name | Representing |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Russell Kettle | Dodge County |
| Mary Capper | Columbia County |
| Andy Ross | Columbia County |
| VERN GOVE | COLUMBIA COUNTY |
| Kathleen Ekenmann | Jefferson County (UWEX) |
| Will Hoffman | UWEX Dodge Co. |
| DONNA MALY | DODGE CO. |
| Jim BRAUGHLER | JEFFERSON CTY |
| Harley Reagle | Green Lake City |
| David Richter | Green Lake City |
| Jay Dampier | UWEX - Green Lake |
| JACK MEYERS | GREEN LAKE CTY |
| Marty Kungu | SAUK CO BOARD CHAIR |
| Doc Mullie | Marquette Co |
| Mary P. Wastura | Marquette Co UChair |
| Ken Erickson | Sauk UWEX |
| Jerry Strunz | Sauk Prairie Police |

[illegible]



Stairway to Heroin

Tuesday, April 12, 2016

6:00 - 6:30 PM Resource Fair

6:30 - 8:30 PM Program

Sauk Prairie School District

River Arts Center

105 9th Street

Prairie Du Sac, WI 53578

Children increasingly are coming into contact with illegal drugs. According to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the average age of first time marijuana use is 14. The average age of first time alcohol use is 11 for boys and 13 for girls. By the time they graduate from high school 40% of all teens have used marijuana. We cannot assume that all children who smoke marijuana will become heroin addicts. However, the danger does exist, and research supports the progression of use.

Parents are still the most powerful influence in their children's lives. Children who learn about the risks of drugs and alcohol from their parents are 50% less likely to use than those who don't. Please join us to learn how you can be part of the solution to this ever-growing concern in our community.

Please register for this free event at
<https://saukprairie2016stairwaytoheroin.eventbrite.com>

For questions about this event, please contact Susan Baumann-Duren at (608) 643-5965, susan.baumannnduren@saukprairieschools.org or Jody Bruni at (608) 355-3290, jbruni@co.sauk.wi.us

PROGRAM

- Emcee - Dannika Lewis, News Reporter at WISC-TV
- Brad Schimel, WI Attorney General (invited)
- Melanie C., Parent Testimony
- Dr. John McAuliffe, Medical Director of Sauk Prairie Healthcare
- Chris Gleason, MA, CAADC, MAATP, Director Rosecrance McHenry County
- Your Choice—A Family's Journey to Recovery

This is a free event available to the entire Community ages 12 and older.

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SAUK PRAIRIE
School District

sauk prairie
HEALTHCARE



Community Activated Recovery Enhancement

http://www.wiscnews.com/portagedailyregister/news/local/article_96d98d95-34a6-5039-abf4-3ae1b44cb078.html

County leaders call for collaborative approach to battle heroin addiction

Lyn Jerde ljerde@capitalnewspapers.com, 608-745-3587 20 hrs ago

BARABOO — Nearly every hand went up when the question was posed: “How many of you are completely and utterly overwhelmed by heroin?”

The problems associated with addiction to heroin and other opium-based drugs — health problems, family problems, economic problems, public safety problems — reach everywhere and touch everyone, Morgan McArthur of the University of Wisconsin-Extension Sauk County told officials of Columbia, Dodge, Green Lake, Jefferson, Marquette and Sauk counties, at Monday’s Intercounty Coordinating Committee meeting in Baraboo.

“In the old days, it was junkies,” McArthur said. “It was a situation that society didn’t want to look at. But now, there could be addicts in this room.”

But while heroin-related problems are pervasive, they need not be overwhelming, he said.

The solution starts, McArthur said, with getting people from all walks of life and all sectors of the community together, to identify the ways that heroin affects the community, identify all the people who care about the issue and arrive at solutions that address each community’s specific heroin-related challenges

That’s where CARE comes in.

Sauk County's Community Activated Recovery Enhancement program brings together various stakeholders — including but not limited to police, prosecutors, health care providers, emergency responders and social service agencies — to work toward a comprehensive approach to the challenge of opiate addiction.

"We can't wait for someone to come in and get us moving," said Dan Brattset, who will soon be the director of the Sauk County Department of Human Services.

A \$3 million federal grant, paid out over three years, provided seed money for CARE.

Funds coming to Columbia County

Some of that money is coming soon to Columbia County, and eventually to Richland County, to extend the reach of broad-based anti-addiction efforts like CARE.

Sauk Prairie Police Chief Jerry Strunz said it's not known how much of the money will be available to Columbia County, but it will be used to help build a coalition that's similar to CARE, and possibly to help pay for anti-addiction drugs like Vivitrol for those who can't afford its \$1,300-per-dose cost, or whose insurance doesn't cover it.

Columbia County has an organization to address heroin addiction, called Prevention and Response Columbia County, which includes representation from law enforcement agencies, social services, health care and lawmakers.

And, Columbia County will soon hire a medication-assisted recovery coordinator, to help people who are struggling with heroin addiction navigate the services they need to end their addiction.

Brattset said drugs like Vivitrol are not a “one-shot” solution to addiction. People who undertake the very difficult challenge of ending opiate addiction must also seek help with issues related to their addiction, such as reconnecting with family and friends, holding a job and finding and keeping a home.

Jail not enough

Strunz noted, too, that it’s not enough to jail people with addictions, or people whose addictions drove them to commit crimes like armed robbery.

Enforcement will always be needed, he said, to put a stop to those who sell addictive drugs for profit. But he said he’s come to understand that many crimes require a close look, to see if heroin addiction might be at the root — and if it is, the police or jailers can help point the offender in the direction of places to get help.

That entails recognizing that addiction is a health problem, not a matter of morality or character.

Strunz said police and several others in Sauk County carry hand-held cards containing contact information for assistance in overcoming addiction.

Some people want that help so badly, he said, that they turn themselves in for arrest.

“We actually had a person come in and say, ‘Please arrest me. I have heroin in my pocket,’ ” he said.

Columbia County Chairman Vern Gove said that in his years as a law enforcement officer, arrest and incarceration constituted the usual approach to addressing people’s drug problems, and that approach wasn’t enough.

“We’d go out, arrest these people, and nobody did anything,” he said. “There are a lot of good people addicted to that stuff. Somebody is finally doing something besides putting those people behind bars.”

Drug court starts

One of the things that Sauk County did recently was inaugurate a drug treatment court in January.

Sauk County Board Chairman Marty Krueger said the treatment court is “more popular than Judge Judy” as people seek out a program that is designed to result in freedom from addiction.

But no entity can solve the problem of addiction alone, Krueger said.

“The idea here is all about collaboration, and bringing other stakeholders and partners to the table,” he said. “Even though we supposedly have deep, deep pockets, the problem is too large for counties to do it by themselves.”

Lyn Jerde

You might also like

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Patients learn how to cope with mysterious disease